

But to the end he felt that no opinion drew more fully on his intellect and imagination than *U.S. v. Jefferson*. By requiring "the organized undoing of the effects of past desegregation," he placed an affirmative duty on school boards to develop desegregation plans. Including a model desegregation order, he served notice that "the only school desegregation plan that meets constitutional standards is one that works."

Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals wrote in a 1979 book, "The Supreme Court wrote from *Brown to Bakke*," that Judge Wisdom in *Jefferson* and related cases "transformed the face of school desegregation law."

A SCUTTLED CANDIDACY FOR THE SUPREME COURT

Despite the storms that attended his civil rights decisions, the stature he attained was such that in 1969, he was mentioned as a leading candidate for the Supreme Court. Moderate Republicans advanced his name after the Senate rejected President Richard M. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, whom Judge Wisdom opposed.

But Mr. Nixon's Attorney General, John Mitchell, scuttled the idea, reportedly complaining that Judge Wisdom was nothing more than a "damn left-winger" who, if he ever got on the Supreme Court, would "be as bad as Earl Warren."

The judge once told a reporter that when the Fifth Circuit was issuing its most contentious rulings, his dogs were poisoned and a rattlesnake was thrown in his backyard.

But despite the liberal views about race and civil rights he espoused throughout his

judicial career, he maintained memberships in private clubs that discriminated against blacks and Jews.

"The people I see in these clubs are the guys I went to school with and have known all my life," he said. "I would not resign from any such club." He said, "They know how I stand on these matters" and "I certainly wouldn't change their views by getting out of the club."

He is survived by his wife, Bonnie Mathews Wisdom, and two daughters, Kathleen Mathews Wisdom and Penelope Stewart Wisdom Tose. A son, John Minor Jr., died.

His former law clerks recalled that the judge was capable of spending an afternoon playing bridge for high stakes, following it with drinks with lifelong friends, discussing and reciting obscure Elizabethan poetry, and after cocktails and dinner at home, staying up well past midnight working on one of the many drafts his major opinions went through before he was satisfied.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. TURNER KING, SR.

HON. RONNIE SHOWS

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 17, 1999

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding achievements of Mr. Turner King, Sr., a member of New Hope Mis-

sionary Baptist Church in Southaven, Mississippi.

Mr. King, now 84 years young, was born in Nesbit, Mississippi and married the late Mrs. Rennell Bridgforth King. Mr. King supplemented his farming income by becoming a self-taught tailor, and by so doing he and his wife were able to provide education for their seven children, a niece and a nephew.

Della Mae King Sutton, a retired teacher, received her Bachelor's Degree from Mississippi Industrial College in Holly Springs. Turner King, Jr., now deceased, attended college for two years. Irene King McNeil, a teacher, earned her Bachelor's Degree at Mississippi Valley State University in Itta Bena. Earning their degrees at Rust College in Holly Springs include teachers Margaret King and Lerah Yvonne King Macklin, and Doris Ann King, who is in the banking business. Niece Marilyn Clarice Young White attended the University of Mississippi at Oxford for 3½ years and nephew Donald Ray Young graduated from Southaven High School.

Mr. Speaker, through hard work and determination, Mr. and Mrs. Turner King raised a fine family that has contributed much to our state. Turner King, Sr. and the late Mrs. King are role models for us all. I am proud to share with my colleagues in Congress this tribute to Turner King and the entire King family.